

CHINESE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong—Bank—171 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$87 per share, sellers.  
China Fire and Marine Company—272 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—170—285 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$74 per share, buyers.  
Vancouver Insurance Association—170 per share, sellers.  
China Insurance Company—\$170 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Fire and Marine Company—\$335 per share, sellers and buyers.  
China Fire and Marine Company—\$74 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 32 per cent. of share, buyers.  
Macao, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.—\$204 per share, buyers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—62 per cent. of share, buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$115 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, sellers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—12 per cent. of share, sellers.  
Dowdall, Steamer Line Company—\$54 per share, buyers.  
Kiau Siong Banking Company, Limited—\$170 per share, sellers.  
Jardine Matheson & Co., Limited—149 per share, sellers.  
Kiau Siong Banking Company—75 per share, buyers.  
Kiau Siong and China Bakery Company, Limited, 12 per cent. of share, buyers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—90 per cent. premium, ex. div., buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent. premium.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—10 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 E—12 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company—160 per cent. of share, sellers.  
Peru Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.  
Panion and Sunghie Dua Samantana Mining Co., 411 per cent. of share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—67 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Touquin Coal Mining Co.—30 per cent. premium, buyers.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—150 per cent. premium, buyers.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From Master FALCONER & Co., General	To-day	Wind
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Timor. Since the suppression of the Salvo trade, Guinea, like Macao, has subsided into a half-starved and almost dead colony, and no sensible national efforts are of any avail to raise it to the position of a flourishing dependency.

We entirely agree with Senator d'Almeida's policy of colonial dismemberment, where the colonies are useless and have ceased to pay their way. Portugal has long ago fallen from her once elevated state as a great colonial nation. Its merchants and capitalists are but few in number and they have lost all their former spirit of energy, enterprise and love of adventure. Its statesmen have shrunk into such dwarfish proportions that their best efforts to shine in the councils of nations are simply ridiculed and scoffed at by those who are far ahead of them in the race of progress and civilisation. Its colonial governors and administrators are men destitute of the necessary qualifications to promote the welfare of the people and the settlements entrusted to their direction. Its colonial population are steeped in ignorance and superstition, and the natives whom Portugal pretends to govern are sufficiently wide awake to detect the military and despotic rule under which they drag out their miserable existence. Cut down then preserve possessions which entail a personal loss to the mother-country's exchequer, and which are utterly useless to Portugal, to the colonies themselves, and to mankind?

By a judicious transfer not only of the colonies referred to by Deputy d'Almeida, but also of Goa, Mozambique, and Macao, we think that Portugal might be placed in a position to fulfil its depleted Treasury, to repay most of that national and foreign debt which has made the country virtually bankrupt, and to concentrate its care and solicitude for the benefit of the few remaining possessions which are large enough in extent of territory and in population to give employment to the emigrants of a little country which numbers only three and a

half million inhabitants. Cape de Verde, Lorenzo Marques, and Angola are more than sufficient in the shape of foreign possessions for fair but poor Lusitania. Its East Indian settlements, Timor, and particularly Macao, are of no earthly use; they have but little political and no commercial importance; they are not self-supporting; they exist but do not live; in fact they vegetate on rusty memories of a bygone age, and drag out a wretched, weary, and useless existence partly at the expense of the Mother Country, and partly from revenues derived from sources that are discreditable and debasing; their *raison d'être* so far as Portugal is concerned has long since departed, and Senhor d'Almeida's advice to the Lisbon Cortes to "cut the painter" in the easiest and most profitable way possible is deserving of the most serious consideration.

#### A SENSATIONAL CASE.

The Ducloux-Hafield case, the progress and result of which have been noticed in our columns, presents features worth noting. Hafield's acquittal was due to the evidence showing that as employed under Ducloux, he simply obeyed the latter's orders in the transactions which resulted in the criminal prosecution of his principal, Ducloux was partner in the firm of Daendels and Co. His fellow partners were three in number. The firm carried on business in freighting vessels. It had done business for some years with profits averaging more than one hundred per cent. annually, when Ducloux undertook to speculate in sugar in 1885, and had heavy losses owing to the price falling. He also speculated in freight quotations, produce estates, clocking enterprises, distilling operations, and even in a fishery undertaking. The business of the firm was conducted on such a footing that the cash was put under Ducloux's management. To cover losses from these individual speculations, he drew freely on the money in his charge, the amounts taken being replaced more or less when fortune favoured him. At length the shortcomings reached one hundred thousand guilders. His partner at Batavia could not stand it any longer, and urged him to clear off the debt. To raise the wind, Ducloux began to show off with a concession for a tin mine at Singkep, for which he was negotiating with the Sultan of Rhio. On the strength of it he raised the amount required to clear off his debt to the firm, its signature being affixed to the acceptance. To meet the latter, he induced an Arab to sign acceptances for the behalf of Daendels and Co., though the fellow did not deal with the firm. The acceptances, he discounted at different banks in Batavia. These acceptances, when falling due, were met by other acceptances, the agency of the Arab being utilized. So matters went on for months. The bills and acceptances, as they came in, were received by himself and never suffered to come under the eyes of his partner. At length, the latter's misgivings being aroused, the alleged fraud was detected, and Ducloux came within the grip of the law. The acceptances and bills to which he had affixed the firm's signature fraudulently, so the indictment says, came to about 300,000 guilders in value. The firm, not being able to meet these liabilities, failed. Among the Banks which discounted the paper, were the Chartered Mercantile Bank. The foregoing is merely an outline of the facts as set forth in our Java exchanges.—*Straits Times*.

#### STRANGE ARTICLES OF FOOD.

In Mexico, parrots are eaten, but they are rather tough.

Spiders roasted are a sort of dessert with the New Caledonians.

In the Pacific Islands and West Indies lizard eggs are eaten with gusto.

Buckland declares the taste of the boa constrictor to be good, and much like veal.

After they have wound the silk from the cocoon the Chinese eat the chrysalis of the silkworm.

The French will eat frogs, snails and the diseased liver of geese, but draw the line at alligators.

The octopus, or devil fish, when boiled and then toasted, is eaten in Corsica and, I suppose, a luxury.

The Guachos of the Argentine Republic are in the habit of hunting skunks for the sake of their flesh.

The Chingalese eat the bees after robbing them of their honey. Caterpillars and spiders are dainties to the African bushman.

The negroes of the West Indies eat baked snakes and the palm worms fried in fat, but they cannot be induced to eat stewed snakes.

The Digger Indians of the Pacific Coast rejoiced in the great locust swarms of 1875, as a dispensation of the great spirit, and laid in a store of dried locust powder sufficient to last them for several years.

The North American aborigines recognize no greater delicacy than boiled dog, the animal being immersed in the pot without the formality of skinning or otherwise cleaning, and regard the intestines as the choicer part of a buffalo or steer.

Quass, the fermented cabbage water of the Russians, is their popular tipple. It is described as resembling a mixture of stale fish and soapuds in taste, yet next to beer it has more vices than any other fermented beverage.

Ants are eaten by various nations. In Brazil they are served with a resinous sauce, and in Africa they are stewed with grease or butter.

The East Indians catch them in pits and carefully wash them in handbaths, like raisins. Siam's gravy of ant eggs is a costly luxury.

#### A BUSINESS FOR AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDERS.

Every nation having the least claim to be called maritime is anxious to have a navy of formidable proportions. Nothing in the ordinary designs and most costly construction is required and paid for. Whether they are needed or will really prove of value to their possessors seems to be a matter of least consideration. In a few cases only can the nations themselves build these expensive war machines and dependence must therefore be placed upon comparatively a small number of builders to supply this steady demand.

It is not at all probable that this demand will cease for a long time to come, or until a really active naval war seizes beyond dispute the problem of what is the best class of vessel for war purposes. And it is equally improbable that there will be a large increase in the number of warship builders. The European powers pretend to build their own war vessels, but in fact the best equipped yards and the builders, who receive the largest orders in this line from home, and foreign customers are found in three or four countries only, and principally in England or Germany, with the bulk of the business in favor of England. The orders for war vessels which Germany received from China lead to the belief that England was to have a most formidable rival in war ship-building, but the comment made in Hindustan upon the German-built war vessels leaves the impression that German builders have yet much to learn before they can hope to outstrip the English.

This building of war ships has been the making of many private ship-builders and the business from the very character of the orders must be a most profitable one. Cost must give way to the desire to have better war vessels than any that have gone before. The expense is of course considered, but certainly not in the same degree as in the building of a merchant vessel. It is the fashion for nations to outvie each other in this matter of war-vessels. And it is a fashion that promises to be long-lived. This country has at last succumbed to it, for the simple reason mainly that it had to do so in order to hold its own as a maritime power. But the result has been gratifying. Ship-building in this country has not heretofore demanded the extensive and costly plants so necessary in order to provide for the building of great war-ships, and yet within a comparatively short time our ship-builders have shown themselves able to supply a class of vessels that foreign builders admit are of a character in keeping with the advancement made in other navies. Not only has this much been done, but it is evident that when the orders are forthcoming, any class of war-ship demanded, can be furnished by American builders. We may not be able to build merchant vessels as cheaply as foreigners, but in war-vessels we can certainly compete with them.

Were the business to become at all brisk, there is every reason to believe that Yankee ingenuity would again take the lead in designs and improvements in war-ships as it did years ago. The question therefore presents itself strongly, Why is this not a good business for our ship-builders to undertake? They may not have believed themselves able to compete with other ship-builders in this line. They must now know that this belief is wrong. Here is a field that seems fertile, for others have failed with great profit. The immense, unwieldy iron monsters that have filled European navy lists for the last few years are falling into disfavor and a type of vessel like those now building is the most type of vessel as far as our own navy is being accepted as presenting the most advantages. It is a type that is especially attractive to countries not desiring a great navy of immense ironclads. For that reason orders for this kind of war-ships are likely to increase. Our builders can no doubt furnish them on as good terms as other builders, and if they have any enterprise whatever they should push their way into this trade. They have built war-ships for other nations before. England has the most formidable navy in the world and her ship-builders are ready to compete for other people any or all of the class of vessels found in the English navy. English ship-builders have grown rich in this business and this road to wealth is certainly not closed to our own people.—*N. V. Maritime Register*.

#### REFORM OF THE LORDS.

The *National Review* publishes the following declarations, made by peers' eldest sons on the reform of the House of Lords: "The undersigned, eldest sons of peers, now members of the House of Commons, are of opinion that some reform of the existing constitution of the House of Lords is both desirable and feasible. They approve the principle of reinforcing the hereditary element in the House of Lords by introducing a system of life peers. Those to whose names an asterisk is prefixed are of opinion that a modification of the hereditary principle is desirable, either by a system of selection or by a test of service." (Signed)

GENERAL WERDER.

Captain W. von Schuckmann, will leave for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 16th Inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamer

"GENERAL WERDER."

Captain W. von Schuckmann, will leave for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 16th Inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

"SACHSEN."

Captain A. Jaeger, will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 16th Inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SACHSEN."

FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods, with the exception of Opium,

Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hong-

kong, unless notice to the contrary be given

before 4 P.M., TO-DAY, the 14th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 20th June, will be sub-

ject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, at

4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th

June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1888.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WATSON'S

NEW ATMOSPHERIC ODORATORS

with double action continuous spray

For Perfuming Apartments,

or

DIFFUSING DISINFECTANTS.

Can be arranged to suit any ordinary bottle.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888.

We would fain hope that the report that, Mr. Henry E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., police magistrate, coroner, and superintendent of the Government Fire Brigade, will succeed

Mr. Alfred Lister as Colonial Treasurer, is a mere *camar*. Such an appointment

cannot be justified on any reasonable grounds, and we should infinitely regret

to see Governor Mrs. Veux in any way impair the good impression he has already

created in the colony by sanctioning what

eat only he regarded as a bare-faced job.

Mr. Wodehouse, of whom we desire to

speak with the greatest respect, does not

possess the slightest qualification to fit him to assume charge of the Treasury of this

colony—a position of the highest importance and requiring special professional

attributes and experience. During the

whole of his twenty years' official connection

with Hongkong, this gentleman, who

came out a mere lad from school, has

never been in any shape or form connected

with the control of fiscal matters, the short

time that he served as chief clerk in the

Colonial Secretary's Office, thirteen years

ago, counting for nothing. He is utterly

inexperienced as a practical accountant,

probably knows less about exchange and

the money market than he does of Latin

or Greek, and his education and bringing

up, added to the fact that since 1867 his

talents have been employed in a totally

different direction, render him above all

other officials in the local Government

service peculiarly unsuited for this appointment.

We do not say this in disparagement

of Mr. Wodehouse; it is certainly not his

fault that he does not happen to possess the

special qualities to make him an efficient

Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the fact

remains, and however disagreeable it may

be to private feelings, we are compelled

to speak plainly in the public interest—

*publicum longum prius est praeferendum.*

But there are other grounds, even

were his business qualifications all that

could be desired, which ought to stand

as an impassable barrier against Mr.

Wodehouse's appointment as Colonial

Treasurer. He is at present Police

Magistrate, Coroner, and Superintendent

of the Government Fire Brigade, and we

understand that he will only vacate the last

named of these three appointments—the one

for which Mr. Wodehouse has shown himself

to be by far the best qualified. As police

magistrate and coroner he has not been a

success, with full honesty of purpose and a

fixed determination to exert all his energies

towards ensuring a fair administration of

justice. It must still be confessed that the

want of legal training and a lack of what

is scarcely adequately described by the term *savoir faire*, have proved obstacles

impossible to overcome. We cannot say

honestly that for this unsatisfactory result

Mr. Wodehouse should be censured; it is

more the fault of the rotten and iniquitous

system of administration than the inability

of an officer who, probably much against

his inclination and will, was pitchforked

into a position for which he was entirely

united. But on the other hand, Mr.

Wodehouse has become a most capable and

efficient Superintendent of the Fire Brigade,

when first appointed—to succeed Mr. C. V.

Creagh, the present Governor of British

North Borneo, if we remember rightly—it

must be admitted that he was all but

incompetent; by continuous study and

hard work he has now fairly mastered the

details of this work and is both popular

with the Brigade and efficient in directing

its operations. And yet, notwithstanding

all this, and in face of the continual

complaints being made as to the necessity

for improving and consolidating our fire

extinguishing system, and further, although

the normal strength of the Brigade has

been greatly reduced by the absence

from the colony through illness of Mr. J. S.

Bailey, the chief engineer and late Acting

Superintendent, Mr. Wodehouse is to be

relieved from a position in which he has

proved himself a most useful man, in order

that he may take up other duties of which

he knows next to nothing.

There are other difficulties in the way, which may not have suggested themselves, or been suggested to His Excellency the Governor. For some considerable time past complaints have been raised as to the vexatious and generally unjustifiable delay in settling cases at the Magistracy, and the excuse has usually been made that the two magistrates had more work than they could efficiently perform. The liberty of the subject is very properly recognised as one of the most valued of British prerogatives, and invariably takes precedence of everything else in our higher Courts of Justice; but yet we almost daily see this undisputed right set aside at the Police Court, where cases are remanded, and accused persons detained in custody for the sole reason that the Magistrates have not time to properly investigate the charges made against them. Only the other day, when two cases in which Mr. Wodehouse's decisions were appealed against came before the Supreme Court, it was shown that there had been a delay of two months, pressure of business having presumably prevented the magistrate from "stating the cases" in any shorter time. And yet it is proposed to add to this already overburdened official's duties those of the Colonial Treasurer. Another point should not be lost sight of. The respective duties of Police Magistrate and Colonial Treasurer may clash and render the administration of justice ridiculous. For instance, the Treasurer, by virtue of his office, is adviser to the Opium Farm. The prosecution in the Opium appeal case decided by the Acting Chief Justice a few weeks since was undertaken at the instance of the Colonial Treasurer, and was, of course, tried before a police magistrate. We are, in fact, threatened with the anomaly of Mr. Wodehouse, in his capacity of Treasurer, advising the Opium Farmer to prosecute a person for a breach of the Opium Ordinance, and then, as Magistrate, presiding at the trial. Surely anything so grossly irregular ought to be avoided but it can be avoided only by keeping the two offices distinctly apart and under different jurisdiction.

As the salary of the Colonial Treasurer is only \$900 per annum—the exact sum paid to the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade—Mr. Wodehouse will reap no financial benefit by the transfer. We are therefore led to the conclusion that he has been induced to practically efface himself and his usefulness to the colony by having dangled before his eyes the meaningless prefix "Honorable" and a seat in the Legislative Council. It will hardly be seriously contended that this is a sufficient reason for putting the entire machinery of Government out of gear, and taking a public servant out of his special sphere of uselessness to the community to place him as an ornament where he will be worse than useless! Perhaps His Excellency may think that there is no other official available who is sufficiently high-toned to be appointed to the Colonial Treasurer, and was, of course, tried before a police magistrate. We are, in fact, threatened with the anomaly of Mr. Wodehouse, in his capacity of Treasurer, advising the Opium Farmer to prosecute a person for a breach of the Opium Ordinance, and then, as Magistrate, presiding at the trial. Surely anything so grossly irregular ought to be avoided but it can be avoided only by keeping the two offices distinctly apart and under different jurisdiction.

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But there are other grounds, even were his business qualifications all that could be desired, which ought to stand as an impassable barrier against Mr. Wodehouse's appointment as Colonial Treasurer. He is at present Police Magistrate, Coroner, and Superintendent of the Government Fire Brigade, and we understand that he will only vacate the last named of these three appointments—the one

for which Mr. Wodehouse has shown himself to be by far the best qualified. As police magistrate and coroner he has not been a success, with full honesty of purpose and a fixed determination to exert all his energies towards ensuring a fair administration of justice. It must still be confessed that the want of legal training and a lack of what

is scarcely adequately described by the term *savoir faire*, have proved obstacles

impossible to overcome. We cannot say

honestly that for this unsatisfactory result

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relieved from a position in which he has

proved himself a most useful man, in order

that he may take up other duties of which

he knows next to nothing.

ANOTHER TYPHOON APPROACHING.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Spanish

Consul at this port for the following telegram from the Manila Observatory, received this afternoon:

BOLINAO, 14th June.

There is another depression in the Pacific

which will probably shape its course towards

the East coast of China.

It is understood that the Bismarck difficulty

has been smoothed over.

GERMANY.

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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

No. 1953.

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.  
Registered Office, 40, THREEDNEEDEE STREET, LONDON.  
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THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPÔT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

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ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 3,000,000.  
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COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
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Manager.  
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 per Cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFFS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100 or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3½ per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and August.

CO-RESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHPMTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIAMS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1888.

## Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## PIANOS.

BY BROADWOOD, COLLARD, BECHSTEIN, CHAPPEL, CRAMER, HAAKE, &c.

FROM \$275

PIANOS FOR HIRE, PIANOS TUNED.

INSTRUMENTS BY THE RECOGNISED BEST MAKERS ONLY, KEPT IN STOCK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1888.

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

DOG COLLARS. Leather Dog Leads.  
Rug Straps. Riding Whips.  
Patent Book Files. Spike Files.  
Office Ink Stands. Stamp Dampers.  
Ever Ready Stamping Pads.  
Fine quality Solid Soled Tennis Shoes.  
Very fine collection of New Chromos in English  
Frames.  
Academy Pictures. Copies.  
Sacred Statuary consisting of Sacred Hearts, Cribs, St. Augustine, St. Francis, Lady of Lourdes, &c.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 31st May, 1888.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

TRANSPOSING SCREW TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments, being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works

WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN,

"BERLIN."

We invite the public before making any rash purchase to come and try these first class Pianos.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1888.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED

AND ARE SHOWING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES, IN NEW DESIGNS.

Also,

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, THE "SAILOR HAT" FOR LADIES, IN ALL KINDS OF STRAW & COLOUR.

ROSE & CO.

37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1888.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

HAVE RECEIVED A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF

MANILA CIGARS.

COMPRISED THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS:

FLOR DE LA ISABELLA.

REGIOS

ORIENTALES

REGALIA BRITANNICA

NON PLUS ULTRA

REGALIA IMPERIAL

LONDRES

REINA VICTORIA

PRINCESA

FLOR DE PRENSADOS

CAPRICHOS

2a. HABANO

NUEVO HABANO

2a. CORTADO

1a. HABANO

LARGOS ESPECIALES

in boxes of 25

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